WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An integrated plasmid comprising a biotin synthase gene, an assistant DNA sequence for the integration of said plasmid into a host genome, a promoter sequence, and a selection marker.

2. The integrated plasmid as claimed in claim 1, wherein the biotin synthase gene is derived from *Saccharomyces cerevisae* or *Candida utilis*.

3. The integrated plasmid as claimed in claim 2, wherein the biotin synthase gene of *Candida utilis* comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.

4. The integrated plasmid as claimed in claim 1, wherein the assistant DNA sequence is a *Candida utilis* fragment selected from the group consisting of NsiI-BamHI 18s rDNA, URA3 DNA, and HIS3 DNA.

5. The integrated plasmid as claimed in claim 1, wherein the selection marker is a cycloheximide-resistant gene.

6. The integrated plasmid as claimed in claim 1, wherein the promoter sequence is selected from the group consisting of pL41 promoter of *Candida utilis* and pADH1 promoter of *Saccharomyces cerevisae*.

7. The integrated plasmid as claimed in claim 1, wherein the integrated plasmid is selected from the group consisting of:

(a) pMCC21 (having the configuration of restriction sites in FIG. 6);

(b) pMCC31S (having the configuration of restriction sites in FIG. 8);

(c) pMCC32H (having the configuration of restriction sites in FIG. 9);

(d) pMCC33U (having the configuration of restriction sites in FIG. 10);

(e) pMCC35U (having the configuration of restriction sites in FIG. 11);

(f) pMCC36H (having the configuration of restriction sites in FIG. 12); and

(g) pMCC38S (having the configuration of restriction sites in FIG. 13).

8. A method for preparing a yeast with high biotin-productivity, comprising the steps of:

constructing an integrated plasmid comprising a biotin synthase gene, an assistant DNA sequence for the integration of said plasmid into a host genome, a promoter sequence, and a selection marker;

linearizing said integrated plasmid;

transforming said linearized integrated plasmid into a yeast; and

recombining the biotin synthase gene with the yeast genome.

9. The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein the biotin synthase gene is derived from *Saccharomyces cerevisae* or *Candida utilis*.

10. The method as claimed in claim 9, wherein the biotin synthase gene of *Candida utilis* comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.

11. The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein the assistant DNA sequence is a *Candida utilis* fragment selected from the group consisting of NsiI-BamHI 18s rDNA, URA3 DNA, and HIS3 DNA.

12. The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein the selection marker is a cycloheximide-resistant gene.

13. The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein the promoter sequence is selected from the group consisting of pL41 promoter of *Candida utilis* and pADH1 promoter of *Saccharomyces cerevisae*.

14. The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein the prepared yeast with high biotin-productivity is useful as feed additives, food additives, or cosmetics.

15. A method for producing biotin, comprising:

providing the yeast with high biotin-productivity of claim 8; and

culturing said yeast in a nutrient medium, and recovering biotin from the culture broth.

16. The method as claimed in claim 15, wherein the recovered biotin is useful as feed additives, food additives, or cosmetics.